Adopery and Hypocrify.163

Detected and Opened

FROM THE

HOLY SCRIPTURES:

As it respects

Magistrates, Ministers, and People.

IN A

SERMON

Upon the Occasion of

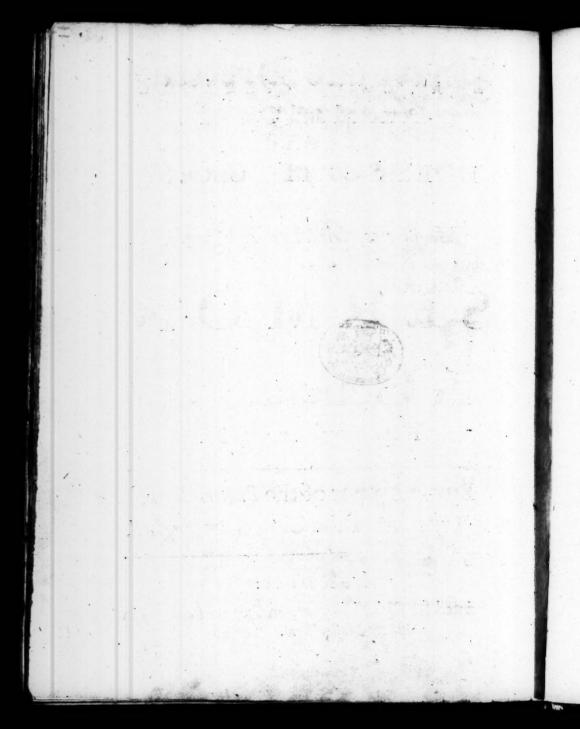
A General Fast,

Kept Decemb. 22. 1680.

By the Author of the Plotters Doom, A True Son of the Church of England.

LONDON:

Printed for Richard Janeway, in Queens-Head-Alley in Pater-Nofter Row. 1680.





A Falt-Sermon

Upon JOEL II. 13.

Rent your Heart and not your Garments, and turn unto the Lord your God.

Y the Commands of God and the Government, we are here affembled to celebrate a Fast, and I have chosen this Text as suitable to the Occasion, because it instructs us how to perform our Duty herein both acceptably unto God, and profitably unto our selves; without which our present Fasting, and all our Religious Performances, are but a meer mocking of the Almighty, and putting a Cheat upon our own Souls.

I shall not insist on the Context any farther then to give you a general scope of this Prophecy, that you may see how this Command in the Text, to rent our Heart and not our Garments, doth arise.

The Prophet foreseeing sundry Judgments of God impending, and ready to fall on this drouple stupid sortish People, calls on them to awake: Awake ye Drunkards, Chap.1.5. and weep and how all ye drinkers of Wine: And when he hath thus awakened them, he gives them such a dreadful description of those Judgments that the Lord was a bringing on their Land, that he declares the very Earth shall quake before them, nay the Heavens themselves shall tremble at them, in the 10th verse of this Chapter; and certainly they must be notable Judgments that makes both Heaven and Earth to A 2

quake and tremble at them. You read in many places such Judgments threatned that the Earth should tremble at them; but here are such Judgments as shall make the Earth and Heavens too, to tremble! Well therefore might the Prophet, after this amazing description of this great and terrible day of Judgment, which he denounced was coming on them, ask this question, Who was able to abide it? vers. 11. For if the Earth quake, and the Heavens tremble at it, 'tis no marvel that the Sumers in Zion are freid, and that fearfulness superior the Hypocrics, as Isarah expressed it, Isa. 33.14.

The Prophet having thus declared the greatness and terribleness of their approaching Doom, proposeth to them the one and onely way to prevent it; and that is Repentance. One branch of which Proposition, is this of my Text; for the whole runs thus: Therefore also now saith the Lord, Turn ye evento me with all your heart, and with sasting, and with weeping, and with mounting, vers. 12. and rent your heart, and not your Garments, as here in the Text.

To which, thus briefly I have brought you, and given you the occasion of these words, Rent your Heart and not your Garments: Which before I handle, I must crave leave to give you these following Remarks upon the Context.

1. That the Almighty seldom or never strikes a Nation with

his Judgments, but he gives them first a Warning of it.

2. That the Warnings that God gives a Nation of his approaching Judgments, ought to rouz and awaken them to their Dmy.

3. That nothing can avert Gods Judgments on a Nation for

their Sins, but Repentance.

4. That it hath ever been the wont and practice of the true Prophets and faithful Ministers of God, to preach forgiveness of Sins and aversion of Judgments, upon no other terms but Repentance onely.

And now I proceed with the Text, Rent your heart and not your Garments, and turn unto the Lord your God. Wherein you have

thefe three particulars:

Two Duries enjoyned. And

One Prattice forbidden.

The two Duties enjoyned, are these:

1. Rent your Heart.

2. Turn unto the Lord your God.

The Practice forbidden, is, That they should not rent their Garanents.

The whole Text is but a figurative Expression; for it was a Custom amongst the Jews, upon the hearing of any sad disaster that either had or was like to happen upon their Nation in general, or upon their Families or themselves in particular, to rent their Garments. So upon the sight of Joseph's Coat, the Patriark Jacob rent his Cloaths; Gen. 37.34. through an apprehension that his Son was destroyed; and so you find King Hezeklah, upon that invective and menacing Speech of Rabsheka, rent his Cloaths, Isa. 37.1. Likewise Ezra, upon hearing the enormous behaviour of the People, rent his Garments and his Mantle, Ezra 9.3. And you read that Tamar, King David's Daughter, being ravished by her Brother

Amnon, rent her Garment of divers colours, 2 Sam. 13.19.

But this external fign of Sorrow grew at length fo into meer cufrom and formality, that it fignified no more the fence of their mirde, then our common wearing of Mourning does: And therefore God, that did accept it while there was any thing in it, now it was grown to be a Ceremony only, would have none of it, but expresly forbids it, faying, Rent your heart and n t your Garments. As if the Lord should fay, Come, don't ye think to cheat me with your pitiful feigned and formal Repentance of renting your Garments, and tearing your Cloaths, while you keep your fins whole: But instead of all this ado of renting your Garments, rent your Hearts: 'Tis not your Cloaths, 'tis your Wickedness and your Corruptions that I would have you rent off from you. Wherefore rent your Hearts, the Seat and Fountain of all your guilt; and don't ve think that the tearing your Coats shall explate your Sins, or make an amends for your breaking my Commands, and the defiling your own Consciences.

Wherefore the Text affords us this Proposition:

That true Repenance, and such as is acceptable to God, consists not in any formal exterior Observations, but in the renting off of Sin sions the Heart.

The terms of this Proposition are so plain that they need no explanation: for the known and common acceptation of Repentance, is the best, that It is an Aversion from Sin, and a Conversion to God

And by formal and exterior Observations, is meant such Religious Performances as Custom and Tradition, not Divine Injunction, hath deliver'd to, and imposed upon us. And therefore I proceed to the proof of the Proposition, which is two-fold:

1: Negative, That true Repentance, and such as is acceptable to God, confilts not in any formal outward Observations.

2. Positive, That it doth consist in renting off Sin from the heart. But I doubt I shall not be able in this present opportunity to reach unto this second head of our Proposition. Wherefore to

the first or negative part thereof.

1. That true Repentance, and fuch as is acceptable unto God, confifts not in any formal exterior Observations: For the proof of this part of the Proposition, take ye the Pharifees, who certainly were the greatest Sticklers for, and Promoters of such Observations, of any Generation of men that ever you read of, either in facred Writ, of in prophane : for they were fo eaten up with the ruft and canker of Ceremonies and Traditions, that Christ tells von. that they made the Commandments of God of none effect by them Mat. 15 6 and yet you find these men, for all their multitudes of formalities and funerficial Observations, were so far from true Repentance, and fuch as is acceptable unto God, that our bleffed Lord accounts and calls them but Hypocrites, who though they did draw night o him with their month, and honour him with their lips, yet their bearts were far from him, verf. 7,8. And therefore it is worthy your notice, that our Saviour denounces more Woes against this Generation, then against all the World besides; and testifies that for all their pretended zeal and fanctity in their formal and outward demeanor, that very Publicant and Harlott (though they are but a brace of the most bateful and abject kind of People that the World has in it, yet even thole) should go into the Kingdom of Heaven before chem, Matth. 21.31.

In If a. 1. 10, 11. you meet with a Crew of Rulers and people fo wickedly religious, that they quite naufeated the Almighry with their Sacrifices; infomuch that God forbids them bringing any more: and yet for all this puther of Devotion, you had that these mighty religious Rulers, were but Rulers of Sodom, and these bigotred people, were but the people of Gomerrah, version, and therefore they and their Oblations both, were but an abomination to the Lord. So that you see, true Repentance consists not in exterior Observations.

The Prophet Jeremiah is commanded by the Lord in the beginning of Chap. 7. to go and stand in the Lords House, and to proclaim there, to all that go in at those gares to worship the Lord, That they should amend their ways and their doings: What? Amend their ways and their doings when they are going into the Temple? And going

going thither too to worship the Lord there? Yes: for you may go to Church, and to Gods worship, and yet go to the Devil too for all that, if you are but such Worshippers as these were: for in vers.9. you have this Character of them, that they were Thieves, and Murderers, and Adulterers, and perjured Perfons, and Idolaters; which are but a pretty odd parcel of Worshippers of God: And vet, as odd as they are, you hardly find any in all the Scriptures that cry up the Temple, and God Almighties Church and Worship, at a higher rate then these do, ver/4. Infomuch that when the Prophet call'd for true Repentance from them, to prevent that great Captivity was coming on them; they had such a confidence in their Temple, and their worthipping therein, that they would not credit him in any of the threatnings and denunciations against them. But for all their confidence in, and crying up of the Temple, pray fee what a Refolution the Lord takes up, concerning these wicked formal impious wretches; for he commands his Prophet, verf. 16. that he should not so much as pray for them : Pray not then (faith the Lord) for this people, neither lift up cry nor prayer for them, neither make intercession to me, for I will not bear thee. What a Church! and a Church that boafts it felf so much in its Worship! that pays so much Reverence and Respect to the Temple of the Lord! that are such constant frequenters of Divine Service, and of his Worship therein! and that are every way so abundant in their formalities and Religious Obfervations! and yet to be fuch miscreants that neither Cry nor Prayer is to be lift up for them ! Yes, such miscreants you see a Church may be. Wherefore 'tis not your going to Church, no nor your performing Worship there, that will ought avail you, if you amend not your ways and your doings; for these both went and worshipped too in the Temple, and yet you see what vile Wretches, nay very Castaways, they were for all that. From whence 'tis manifest, that true Repentance, and fuch as is acceptable unto God, confifts not in any formal out-fide Performance whatfoever.

And the Reasons are plain: for if true Repentance, that is, such as is well-pleasing to God, did consist in these customary external Compliances; then the wickedest men, and the worst of Hyperites, would be more acceptable to God, than the sincerest Christians; nay, Papists would be more acceptable God than Protestants; and Pagans then either: for the worse the Worship is, the more are the Ceremonies. Balaam will have Seven Altars to Elijab's One: for they are sain to supply the defetts of their Worship by the multisude of exterior Personness and Observations.

Again,

Again, If true Repentance, and such as is acceptable to God, did consist in such Observations, then all the Scriptures were a falsity: For why should the Lord command us to Rem our Heart; and not our Garments, if the renting of the Garments is that which is acceptable to him? Why should the Lord profess himself to be weary of their Sacrifices, (though a part of the worship attended by himself) in the first of Isash, and command us to was our store, to make our selves clean by putting away reasons for a dame for before his Eyes, and bid us cease to do evil, and learn to do well? If muttering over a few Prayers by rote, and forrowful faces, for might serve the turn; to what end are we told in the boly Word of God, that the Lord is the Searcher of Hearts, and the Isash of Rems, and that he knows all our thoughts a far off, if in the work of Repentance, and all our Religious Performances, the formal and exterior Observations are that which are acceptable to him? Nay, why is Repentance, why is Faith, why is Love called Work, and Labour in the Scripture? Why is the way that leads to the Heavenly Kingdom called a narrow Way, and the Gara fraight Gate, and we commanded to strive to enter in, and told that many shall feet to enter in that shall not be able? For all this labour and toil may be seved, if formal and meer bodily Observations makes us acceptable unto God. The first worship that we find performed unto God, are the Offerings of the two Brothers Gam and Abels in Gen. 4. and sure no man can render a reafon why Cam and his Offering should be rejected, if formal and exterior Observations be onely required by the

Wherefore let us now fee what profitable Use we may make from this Branch of the Proposition, That true Repentance, and such as is acceptable uses God, consists not in any formal and exterior Observations.

Repentance confilts not in any exterior Observations? Then hence we may learn how much and deservedly they are to blame, that place Repentance more in renting the garment, then in renting the heart; and that cry up Conformity to a Geremony, or some external Observation, as an infermal part of true Repentance: Who instead of preaching up a good, a virtuous, and a Constituan Life, and of presenting their People to bring forth Fruits meets for Repentance, do lay out a deal of Dull Divinity in urging their Auditors to a thorow Conformity to a few Humarom and Capricion Geremonies.

In the 15th of St. Matth. and the beginning of the Chapter, you find the Scribes and Pharifees, for want of other matter, quarrelling our Saviour, because his Disciples transgreffed the Tradition of the Elders, in eating Bread without washing their hands: A tidy crime, and cause of quarrel, was it not? And yet you may fee by our Lords realoning, that they were such Traditional and Ceremony-Fopps, that they would quarrel him and his Ditciples too fooner and fiercer upon this account, than if they had broken a Commandment of God: Would to God the Papifts only had the Succession of this Pharifaical temper among them; but the more is the pity, we daily fee and hear Protest ant Pharilees, as well as Popish, who had rather mix Heaven and Earth together, and hazard the confusion of Church, nay and State too, than part with a dry and empty Ceremony: what if I should instance but in Christening with the Sign of the Cross? I doubt I am not uncharitable in thinking, that many even of us Protestant Ministers, would rather never Christen a Child at all, than to Christen it without that Ceremony, though they do acknowledge that Christening is a Divine Command, and the Signing with the Crofs is but a Humane; and that the Child is never the better for it, nor never the worle without it. As for them indeed that do think that the Sign of the Cross hath some magical vertue in it, that it is a spiritual Spell to drive away Spirits and Hobgoblins, and a good guard against Jack o'th' Lanthorn and haunted Houses, and that do believe it keeps the Devil in some better decorum towards us than otherwise he would observe, they have some pretence to be tenacions of it; but we that laugh at fuch fooleries, and that deny these Popish and pious Frauds, as fitter to be ridiculed than to have any Reverence done them; for us, I fay, to be so peevishly fond of it, as that we will break all the bonds of Love and Peace rather than part with it, does thew us rather of an obstinate and a passionate, than of a Religious Mind. I might instance in other Ceremonies also, but this is sufficient to instruct us, that our Conformity to formal and exterior Observations in Religious matters, is no Essential part of a found and true Repentance.

Secondly, Is it fo, that true Repentance, and such as is acceptable

ceptable unto God, confifts not in any formal and exterior Obfervations; then be instructed not to overvalue them; there is a mighty propenlity in our Natures, to lay of our exterior Obfervations, as Micah did of his Confectated Levite, Judg. 17. last ver. Now know I, says he, that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite to my Priest. But he was so mistaken, that you find in the very next Chapter, that this very Priest, which he hugg'd himself to much for, joyn'd with a company of Robbers to plunder his Masters House, and steal away his Gods from him, ver. 20. So all your Confidence in the external parts of Religion, will but ferve you like this Levite, Cheat and deceive you. Nay of all the deceits in nature this is the most dreadful, for it not only deludes you to the day of your Death, but continues its delusion at the very day of fudgment; for in the 7th of St. Matthew, you find that these Confidents come with fuch a marvellous boldness to Christ, that they argue the matter with him, faying: Lord, Lord, have we not preached in thy Name, and in thy Name have cast out Devils, and in thy Name done many wonderful works? vers. 22. Nay the Evangelist St. Luke goes further, and tells you that these miflaken Souls demand entrance into Heaven, faying: Lord! Lord! Open unto us: For we have (received the Sacrament) eat and drunk in thy presence, and thou hast taught in our Streets, Luke 13. 25, 26. Good Lord! what a dreadful delution is this, that carries exterior Profesors not only through Death, but to the day of Judgment too? and are never convinced of their mistake till they receive that final and eternal doom, Depart from me ye warkers of Iniquity, v. 27. And certainly it is from hence that St. John the Baptist thus chargeth the Pharisees and Sadduces that came to his Baptism, Think not to say within your selves, we have Abraham to our Father, Matth. 3.9. As if he should fay; Have a care, for that thought will make you rest short of true Religion, and make you miscarry at the last. And as St. John bid them that they should not think to say, that they had Abraham to their Father; fo I bid you, do not think to fay that you have the Church for your Mother; for it is not your being Sons of the Church, if you reckon your Sonship merely from your Birth, or Baptism or outward Conformity, that will

will profit you any thing; for you may come to Church and perform all the Ceremonies and exterior parts of worship, and yet be bid depart at last among the workers of Iniquity, if the Power of Godliness as well as the Profession thereof be not found in you: Wherefore, be instructed not to overvalue any formal or external part of Religion whatsoever. And thus much for

Infruction: Come we next to Rproof.

If it be fo, that true Repentance, and fuch as is acceptable unto God, confifts not in any outfide Formalities; then be Reproved all ye of the Clergy, that do fo utterly pervert your Office and the Ends of your Ministry. What, were you sent of God to preach Repentance and remission of Sins to the Children of men? Are you lent by God to cry out to men, that they should Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand? Matth. 3. 2. And to awake them that fleep, that they should Arife from the dead, that Christ may give them light? Ephes. 5. 14. What, were you fent to bid men Rent their hearts and not their garments, and to turn men from darkneß to light, and from the power of Satan unto God? Matth. 26. 18. And do you spend your Miniftry about fuch trifling stuff, such forry things as you your felves acknowledge to be but indifferent? Truly this is but indifferent Divinity, and luch as I doubt you will give but a very indifferent Account of, when our great Lord and Master shall appear; therefore pray bethink your selves: For,

First, Consider seriously whether ever God required this at your hands: He hath required here in the Text you see, that you should bid men Rent their hearts and not their Garments: But where hath he required you to teach men to Rent their Garments and not their hearts? to observe the formal and exterior parts of Religion more than the real and interior parts thereof? For Religion is a heart work, and consists not in Formality but Reality; and therefore the good men of God have prayed in all Ages like David in the 51 Pfal. ver. 10. Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right Spirit within me. Hence is it that King Hezekiah beseeched the Lord to remember for him, how he had walked before him (what in Ceremony and Formality? No;) in truth and with a perfett heart, Isa. 38.3. and therefore the true Prophets of God have ever cryed out, O

ferusalem,

fernsalem, wash thy heart from wickedness, Fer. 4. 14. They are pharitaical Hypocrites that cry up the washing of the hands, and that place the total of Religion, Divine Worship and Devotion, in exterior Observations, where Gods Word never placed it: In the fifth of St. Matthem, among those glorious Reaturades of our blessed Saviour, you will find one appropriated to the pure in heart, ver. 3. but you no where find a blessing appropriated to formal Ceremonies, or bodily Gestures, or lip Devotions; wherefore, those sowre and angry Gentlemen that are so mightily for the Gaityes of exterior Observances, may do well to bethink themselves in time, what answer they will give the Lord to that great question, Isa. 1. 12. Who hath re-

quired this at your hands?

Secondly, Let those that fall under this Reproof, bethink themselves, whether in their heat and zeal of preaching up Conformity to exterior Observations, they have not fed their Flocks with busks instead of Bread? And by reason of this may not your Hearers cry out with the Prophet, My Leannes! my Leanness! Wo unto me, Isa. 24. 16. In the Jewish Church there were many external Observances commanded, and therefore had Divine Authority for their warrant; and yet when these Externals were screw'd up to that height, and grew so rank that Religion run all into stalk, and had nothing but a bare appearance and mere outlide in it, the Lord loathed and abhorred them, though they had his own Precept for them: Pray will you fee how that great and Evangelical Prophet Isaiah both opens and shuts up his Prophecy: In his first Chapter you find him opening his Prophecy thus: Thus faith the Lord, Bring no more vain Oblations, Incense is an Abomination to me, the New Moons and Sabbaths, the Calling of Affemblies I cannot away with, it is iniquity even the folemn meetings; your New Moons and your appointed Feasts my Soul hateth, they are a trouble unto me, I am weary to bear them. And now fee how he shuts up his Prophecy in his last Chapter: He that killeth an Oxe is as if he slew a man, he that sacrificeth a Lamb as if he cut off a Dogs neck: he that offereth an Oblation as if he offered Swines blood, he that burneth Incense as if he blessed an Idol, ver. 3. Yet Sacrifices, Oblations, Incense, New Moons, Sabbaths, their

their folemn Assemblies, and their Festivals were all commanded by the Lord; but when all Religion came to be put in thele exterior Observations, and that they eat up and usurped the place of the life and power thereof, they became an Abomination to God and all good men, and their Sacrifices, Oblations, and Incente, were but as Murder, Prophanity, and Idolatay before the Lord. A mighty memorable and particular instance of this matter, you have in the Second of Kings, Chap. 18. ver. 4. In the third Verse it is said, that King Hezekiah did that which was right in the fight of the Lord, according to all that David his Father did. And the fourth Verle tells you what those right things were; He removed the high Places, he brake the Images, he cut down the Groves, and that he might make clear work, it is added, that he brake in pieces the brazen Serpent that Moses had made. The occasion of making it you will find in the twenty first of Numbers, which was thus: The Children of Israel in their Journeyings in the Wilderness, were grievously afflicted with fiery Serpents, which bit and killed many of them: Upon this the people befought Moses, that he would pray unto God for them, that he would take away those Serpents; which Moses did: And the Lord gave this answer to the prayer of Moses, ver. 8. Make thee a fiery Serpent, and set it upon a pole, and it shall come to pass, that every one that is bitten, when he looketh upon it shall live. And in the ninth Verle, Moses made this Serpent of Brass, and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass that if a Serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld that Serpent of brafs he lived, as the Lord had promised. And you find that this brazen Serpent had the honour to be reckoned a Type of Christ, even by our Lord himfelf, John 3. 14. As Moses lift up the Serpent in the Wilderness, even so (fays our Saviour) must the Son of Man be lifted up; that who soever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life. How then comes it about, that the breaking this brazen Serpent in pieces, should be one of those excellent Acts which is faid to be right in the fight of the Lord? Why, the Text tells you that the Children of Israel burnt Incense to it: And when any thing becomes an Idol, though it hath been honoured with never fo great a Divine presence, and hath performed

formed never fo many and mighty operations, and have been never to much instrumental in the hand of God, to work wonders in the world, yet it must be removed and destroyed: A Mind that is throughly fet for God, and a Magistrate that is resolved to discharge his duty aright, must down with not only Images and Groves, and those groffer parts of Idolarry and Will-worship; but the brazen Serpent allo, when it not only ceaseth to propagate true Religion, but is set up in opposition against it: For though it have been never so useful and serviceable to heal and fave the people formerly; yet when it does degenerate and becomes inftrumental to deftroy them, it should down too; for 'tis not their past excellency nor service should prevail with you to spare them, when they are become a pretent damage. Well then, if exterior Observations of Gods own appointment, and fuch as have had his express Commands to warrant them, may become to abominable, when it runs up into Forms and Ceremonies only, and engages it felf in a direct opposition to the power and life of Religion, how abominably abominable must those Observations needs be that have no facred Sanction, and at best nothing but humane Precepts and humor to maintain them? And are they to be reproved that exalt and cry up the formal and external Observations of Instituted Worship, and give it the preference to the internal and Spiritual part of Religion, as such as do but betray and undo their hearers? And are they to be excused that magnifie and exalt the formal and exterior Observations of invented Worship, to the eternal and everlasting Ruin of the Souls that credit them? God forbid: But I must go on.

Thirdly, Let such as are included in this Reproof, bethink themselves; for whatever they may fancy, they are but of the Devils side, and are but doing his work; for God calls for renting the heart, 'tis the Devil that would shamm off this duty by renting of the Garments; for he cares not how much nor how abounding you are in this work of exterior Observations, so you do but let alone That: he will compound with you, and let you pay Tithes of Mint, Cummin, and Annise, all the days of your life if you will, so you will but omit the weightier matters of the Law, Judgment, Mercy and Faith. Nay, he'll

aid and encourage you in your formal and exterior Observations, so that you will but rest there and go no further; for he'll let you be indefatigably zealous in that work: In the 18th Chapter of the first Book of Kings, you find the strangest Question started, that ever you read of in any Book either Religious or Prophane; for the Question was, Who should be God? The God of Heaven or Baal? The Priests and Worshippers of Baal contended strongly that Baal was God, and to be ferved and followed: The Prophet Elijah afferts that the Lord is God, and that they ought to ferve and follow him. At length they agreed in this iffue, that two Bullocks should be brought, and the Clergy that were for Baal should choose one of these Bullocks, and cut it in pieces and lay it on wood, and put no fire under; and the Prophet Elijah would dress the other Bullock, and lay it on wood, and put no fire under, and they should both call on the Name of their Gods, and the God that answered by Fire, he should be God, vers. 23, 24. Well! this was done; and now pray mark the carriage of these Worshippers: The Priests, the Text tells you, called on the Name of Baal from Morning to Noon in their dull Letany, faying, O Baal hear us, we befeech thee to hear us good Baal; and they leaped up and down about the Altar; but there was no hearing, nor no answering for all that. Then they cryed aloud, and cut themselves with Knives and Launcets till the blood gushed out; and this they did until the Evening Sacrifice, but received no answer still. And now the holy Prophet comes to act his part, and pray observe, that he useth no such Formal and Exterior Observations; no Caperings nor Cringings neither about the Altar, nor no Canting out of a little Nonsence or Tautology from Morning to Noon, and from Noon to Night: No cutting nor flashing himself, nor mingling blood with his Sacrifice, but calmly and humbly addresseth himself to God, in an honest and plain Prayer fuitable to the occasion. Then the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt Sacrifice, and the Wood, and the very Stones, in fo prodigious a manner, that all the people were convinced, and falling on their faces, with an univerfal Vote cryed out, The Lord he is God, the Lord he is God. Verse 37, 38, 39. From whence you may discern, how elaborate

elaborate and indefatigate a corrupt Clergy is to propagate the Devils fide, and the worfer Worship; and how they lay out themselves in promoting the Observation of exterior Ceremonies, which are of no avail. They cry aloud, frisk about the Altar, and cut themselves like any mad, and do a world of things which were never commanded by God, and which are but ridiculous among men; and yet all this Frenzie must pass for true Religion and Decency of Worship, or they'll quarrel you for Fanatiques. One would wonder what Baalam mean'd, Numb. 23, &c. where he commands seven Altars to be built, and seven Oxen and seven Rams to be prepared: One would think that he were going to offer to a whole Heptarchy of Gods, did not the Scripture every where thew us, that hypocrytical false Prophets and false Worthippers are mighty Wonderfull abounding in their Altars and Offerings, and all the exterior parts of Religion: pray will you take a view of that formal Gentleman you meet with in the 18th of St. Luke, verf. 12. and fee how he pranks himself up with his exterior performances: I fast twice a week (lays he) I give Tythes of all that I posses; and yet for all that he was but a proud Pharisee still, a wicked falle Hypocrite still, and came out of the Temple the same man that he went into it; so that though he fasted and went to Church every Wednesday and Friday, yet he had been as good he had stayed at home; for he got no good by going thither: It only prided him up to despite his Neighbours, and wrought in him a Conceit that he was better than them; and pray God this be not the Cafe of too many of us: For while we lay the stress of all Religion upon formal and exterior Observations, we are but doing the Devils work, even when we are engaged in Gods Service. For whiles we are but for Renting of the Garments only, and so quarrelsomly set for formal and exterior Observations, we may pray and preach too in the Temple as long as we will, and yet be still but on the Devils fide for all that.

Fourthly, Again, bethink your felves, you that are concern'd in this Reproof, that while you are for Renting of the

the Garments only, for the outlide, guilded part, or Husk of Religion; you are but for a Faction and a Party, and have no Communion with the Universal Church of Christ: You are but for Christians of your own Size and Hue, and grow up into a little creeping narrow spirit, that can never love nor ferve any Soul but what is just and directly of your own dimension: Whereas a Christian of the Universal Church, is of a large, comprehensive, generous Spirit and Principle, and loves a good and a vertuous man, that makes it his Religion to Rent his Heart and not his Garments, let his persmassion in other and minuter things be what it will. For this is Gods Religion, all other is but Mans, and fubject to Innovation and Changes, according as their humours vary, and must be managed by brutal and unnatural beats and fury: Hence is it that you see those that are for Renting the Garments, for formal and outward Rites, are alwayes lowre and quarrelsome, fretting themselves, and vexing others, if they come not up to every Punctilio of their Observances: For they quarrel your Carriage, your Compamy, your Discourse, and in a word your whole Conversation. For tis a Spirit of fuch a filthy, rude, imposing Nature, that you must be an absolute Slave to it, or it is never satisfied. Pray look into the second of St. Mark, and you will there find these men quarrelling our Saviour upon all these Accounts, for they fall out with him no less than four times in that one Chapter. First, They quarrel his Discourse, and charge him with Blasphemy, in saying to the sick of the Palfie, Son, thy fins are forgiven thee. Why doth this man speak Blaspheny, say they, who can forgive sins but God only? vers. 5. 7. Secondly, They quarrel him for his Company, and charge him with Profanity, in eating and drinking with Publicans and Sinners: How is it, fay they, that he eateth and drinketh with Publicans and Sinners? vers. 16. Then they quarrel his Conversation, and charge him First with Neglett of Duty in his Non-observance of Fasting: Why do the Disciples of John and of the Pharisees fast, (lay they) but thy Disciples fast not? vers. 18. And then lastly, with the breach of the Sabbath, when his Disciples plucked the Ears

of Corn: Why do thy Disciples on the Sabbath day, fay they. that which is not lawful? verl. 24. So that our bleffed Saviour himfelf, you fee, who was to exact in all the parts of his Conversation, could not please them, neither feasting nor fuffing: For if you go one Inch too twift or too flow for their pace, they run upon you prefently, and reckon you none of their Church; and truely it matters not much whether you are or no: For their Church confifts of a little Faction, of a few Formal waipish Fopps, that place more Religion in an old Cobweb'd or a new upstart Ceremony, than a good man durit place in his exacteft performances. These are those which our Lord calls blind Guides, and denounces fo many Woes against in the 23d of St. Matthew, and you may ever know them by that Character which he hath given them in the 24th Verse, they strain at a Gnut: Are mightily offended at your omission of some poor starveling exterior Observation; But swallow a Camel. You may drink, and whore, and tare, and swear, and be as debauched as a Devil, and this never offends them, they will never quarrel you for this; for this will down well enough. For though they compass Sea and Land to make a Prolelyte to their Ceremonies and exterior Observations, yet when they have made him so, though he be two-fold more the Child of Hell than he was before, they are fatisfied, ver/. 15. So that you fee whom they convert, they do but pervert: For they care not for increasing the Church of Christ, but lay out all their Care and Industry to greaten and increase their own Faction and Party. If they get but fuch as will Rent their Garments, and be of their Outfide Religion and Profession, they have done their doe, and care not whether ever they rent their Hearts or no.

Fifthly and lastly, You that come under this Reproof, bethink your selves betimes, for in your crying up the Renting of the Garments, formal and exterior Observations, against the Renting of the Heart, you are engaged in a direct Opposition to Christ: For his Kingdom, Church and Worship are all Spiritual, and built upon the sure Foundation of Scripture Precepts and Divine Institutions. But exterior Ceremonies and Observations are too much Carnal, and built but on the false bottom of humane Inventions and Injunctions. Pray fee the fecond of the Ephesians and the twentieth verie, and you'l there find that the true Church is built Upon the Foundation of the Prophets and Apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner Stone. And the same Apostle tells you in the 1 Cor. 3. 11. that Other Foundations than this can no man lay, that is, no man can warrantably and by any divine Authority lay any other Foundation than this that is laid. And therefore you !ee that those that are for exterior Observations, they leave the Canon of the Scripture, and support their Building by Laws and Canons of their own devising, and to oblige the Magistrate to give a Sanction to their devices, they decry not only the Law of God but the Laws of the Land too, and preach up and magnifie Absolute Rule as the Magistrates Right, and by that Bait and Lure draw the Government to their fide; for they give to Casar more than the things that are Casars, that they may take away from the People the things that are theirs. Nor is it for Cajars lake that they do this neither, for they inflave us to the Magistrate for no other end, but that they may enslave the Magistrate and us both to themselves. For, for Gods sake what doth the King get by my Conformity to a few Ceremonies and formal Observations? Or what does he lose by my Non-Conformity to them? And if his Majetty neither gains by my Observance, nor is damaged by my non-Observance of them, wherein is it his interest to be concerned at it? And as his Majesty receives neither Advantage by the doing of it, nor Detriment by the leaving of it undone, to neither doth any of his people. For faving the Reverence due to the Folly of this humour, pray who is a penny the better for my going to Church? or a penny the worse if I should go to what they call a Conventicle? If then neither King nor People be benefited by the one, nor damaged by the other, how comes it to be the Interest of the Government to be fo mightily or indeed at all concerned in the matter? Why nothing but that those Gentlemen that are to wonderfully fond and foolishly forward for Renting of the Garments, for a formal and external Gaity in Religious Worship, perceiving they cannot carry on a de-

a defign fo directly opposite to the pure and spiritual Worship of Christ, especially in a Reformed and Protestant Nation: without the aid of the Magistrate, they revive the old Cheat, and perswade the Magistrate that those that are for renting the Heart only, and are Non-Conformists as to renting the Garment or exterior Observations, are Enemies to their Government, and to frighten the Magistrate, that they think they have no other way to fecure their Government but by destroying them; when the plain truth is, that 'tis themselves are afraid that if the Do-Ctrine of renting the Heart only should prevail, they are undone; and therefore by their Art they transfer the fear that's on themselves to the Magistrate, and infinuate that the Government is stab'd through their sides, though you see neither the Magistrates nor the People are at all concern'd in the case, and that the controversie is only with them who are too strait laced in the point of renting the Garments, and that stand over stiffly for exterior Observations, in opposition to Christ in his more pure and spiritual worship of Renting the Heart: And to much for Reproof. Come we now to Admonition.

The third Use or Improvement of this Point shall be for Admonition, and this Admonition extends it self to all Persons, to

the Governors and Governed.

First, To Governors.

Ye have heard the first Branch of the Proposition, That true Repentance and fuch as is acceptable to God, confifts not in any Exterior Observations: Be admonished then, not to impose upon your people what can never be acceptable unto God. But remember that you are Gods Vicegerents, and therefore should impose nothing upon your Subjects but what is acceptable to him whom you reprefent, and what you have just ground to believe that he himself would impose were he personally present; and have you any ground to believe that if he were personally present, that he would Act against his own Commands, and Punish men because they would not break his own Precepts? For 'tis his Precept that you should only rent your Hearts, but that you should not rent your Garments; and do you think that the Lord would go against his own Will, and against his own Word? and if you think that

that he would not, then why do you? For God has not advanced you, and fet you in those high Stations and in his Stead, that you should rule ad libitum, and make your own Lusts and not his Laws the Standards of your Actions; No. Let who will teach you these Doctrines, 'tis but slight Crapedivinity, and fuch as the Ancients and the Orthodox never knew: Liften not therefore to those that put you upon such wild and Savage Notions, to persecute all that are not for renting their Garments, for every formal and exterior Observation; and be not rode by those heady humerous persons to your own destruction. You have seen how they have embroiled this Kingdom, and that of Scotland too, in a bloody and intestine War upon the Account of Ceremonies and exterior observations, once already. For this quarel of theirs has cost more English and Scottish blood than all the Ceremonies of the Roman Church and Ours too are worth, though they were bound in one bundle both together. Wherefore please to Remember that Exhortation in the second Psal. and the tenth verf. Be wife now therefore O ye Kings, be Instructed ye Judges of the Earth. And truly ye have need of Wifdom and Instruction, for you stand but in slippery places. And if you trust your selves so wholly to the Conduct of others, as that that you will see by no Eyes but theirs, nor hear with no Ears but theirs, nor will make use of no sence of your own but theirs, you may foon flide. For if fo great a Man and fo great a Magistrate as David was, and one that kept such a diligent watch over himself, tells you that his feet were almost gone, his steps had well nigh stipped, Pfal. 73. 2. furely Governours ought to be very carefull of their footing, and to fee that they be not trapann'd, neither by themselves, no nor by the advice of others, into precipitate Acts. How happy was it for King Abasuerus that he followed his own fence and not Hamans? and how happy had it been for Pilate if he had obeyed his own Judgment, and not followed the hot and furious Clamors of that Corrupt Clergy, Math. 27. 20, 21, 22. Have a care therefore how yeare engaged by others to lay out your Power, or elle before you are aware you'l miscarry; in the Eleventh of Matth, and the Eleventh verse,

you read of one of the greatest men that ever the World brought forth: For our Saviour testifies, that among them that are born of Women, there hath not rosen a greater than John the Baptift, and yet this great man loft his Head to please a Miss. For though King Herod feared him, and knew that he was a just man and a holy; nay though he observed him, and when he heard him, did many things, and heard him Gladly, Mark 6. 20. yet Herodiai's Daughter Danced off his Head for all that: fo that you had need look about you that you be not furprized, and this in all Cases, but especially in those that relate to Renting the Garments and exterior Observations; because your Flatterers will perswade you in that Case, that your sin is so far from being a fin, that it is a Service to God, and a Service to his Church; according to that Prophecy of our Saviour, Joh. 16. 2. the time cometh that who oever killeth you, will think that he doth God Service; and when men, especially. Magistrates, are under that Mistake, that they reckon their Sin to be their Duty, they then play the Devil for Gods sake. In the 66 of Isaiah and the s verse, you will find a people that hated their Brethren and cast them out, and yet said, Let the Lord be Glorified; they fang their Gloria Patri, even while they were engaged in the Devils work: But the Text tells you that God should appear to the joy of them that were Hated and Perfecuted, and their Enemies for all their Crying Let the Lord be Glorified, should be ashamed: 'Tis not therefore your Crying Glory to the Father, To the Son, and to the Holy Ghoft, that will ought avail you, or stand you in any stead, while you hate and Persecute your Brethren, because they cannot Conform to our exterior Observations. Be admonished then to let your people alone; and if they Rent their Hearts, Live honeft and vertuous Lives, let it fatisfy you, though they cannot rent their Garments and Conform to every outward Ceremony or Observance: And since the Lord hath Commanded them not to Rent their Garments, let not your Commands run counter or contrary to the Lords, lest you be found fighters against God, and Advancers of your Laws in opposition to and above the Laws of the Almighty; in the Prophecy

Prophecy of the Prophet Malachy, you find the Lord displeased that they offer'd up to him fuch Blind and Lame and Sick Sacrifices, that their Governours would not accept from their hands though they offer it unto them, Mal. 1.8. And fure the Lord would be much more displeased, if Governours should Punish their People for Offering such Sacrifices as are acceptable unto him; and the Pfalmift tells you that the Sacrifices that are acceptable to God, are a broken Spirit: For a broken and a contrite heart (fayes he) O God thou wilt not despise, Pfal. 51. 17. And therefore have we this Command in the Text, to Rent our Hearts, as the only Sacrifice that is Acceptable unto God; and will you dare to contradict this Command; and Oblige your people to Rent their Garments, which the Lord hath expresly forbidden, as that which is unacceptable to him? God forbid. And thus much to the Governours. Come we now to the fecond part of this Admonition, to the Governed.

Is it so, that true Repentance, and such as is acceptable unto God, consists not in any formal or exterior Observations? Then be you admonished to two Duties.

First, To Moderation.

Secondly, To Peaceableness.

1. To Moderation; that's a great Exhortation the Apostle gives us in the fourth of Philip. and fifth verie, Let your Moderation be known unto all men; and 'tis an admirable Reason that the Apostle annexeth to enforce his Exhortation, For the Lord (lays he) is at band. You see here in the Text, and from the plain Word of the Lord, that tis not renting your Garments, nor any exterial observations, but the renting of the Heart that is Commanded and Accepted of God. Then be not immoderate for any external Observances; for if ye are, true Religion never will nor can take root in you; In the fourth of St. John, Christ met with a poor Samaritan Woman, and discours'd her so long that at length she faw he was a Prophet, and therefore resolved that she would improve the present Opportunity: (But how?) Not by enquiring after the Truth of Worship, but about the Place: Sir (faves the) I perceive that thou art a Prophet, our Fathers Worshipt in this Mountain, and ye say that in Jerusalem is the Place .

Place where men ought to Worship, v. 19. 20. Now pray fee how Christ nips this little external Quære: And Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this Mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem Worship the Father, v. 21. and then goes on to shew her what true Worship was, and who the true Worthipers are, but fayes not one word of the Place. In like manner many are mightily inquifitive about Places, Times, Gestures and Circumstances of Worship, and have a great zeal for all these external parts of Religion, and yet are totally ignorant both of the true Worship and true Worthippers: wherefore you had need be very Moderate and Sober, that you be not fo transported with external Observations, and run away with the Shadow instead of the Substance of Religion; for Moderation tempers the mind, and allayes those heats and excursions which otherwise it is apt to make: And therefore it is called a being fober-minded, in the 2 Titus, v. 6. for without this ye are like Mad Distracted persons, and will run upon a Neighbour or a Relation for diffenting from you in a Ceremony or some exterial Observation, as if he were a Turk or an Infidel: But this makes a man remember, that in Christ Jesus, neither Circumcision nor Uncircumcision availeth any thing, but a new Creature, Gal. 6. 15. And therefore this teacheth us to put no fuch mighty stress and value upon that which is of no avail; but to imbrace Moderation as that which will ballance the mind, and keep it in an even and fober posture at all times and in all cases.

2. Be admonisht to Peaceableness, and reckon not this admonition strange; for the holy Scripture tells you of some that hate peace; and the Pialmist saith, he had long dwelt with such, Psal. 120. 6. My Soul (sayes he) hath long dwelt with him that hateth Peace: I am (sayes he) for Peace, but when I speak, they are for War: And yet these Haters of Peace have alwayes the Impudence to complain first, and to burthen others with their Guilt; and if you search the Scriptures, you will find none so deeply culpable of this Crime as those that were for external Observations; for who so much oppose the Miracles and Doctrine of Christ, and so bloodily pursued him to the very Death, as those that were for the Traditions of the Elders?

And who railed the uproars, the mutinies and tumules against the Apostles of Jesus Christ in every Country, City, Town, and place where they came, but the same Spirit? And yet they had the foreheads to accuse the holy Apostles, nay our blessed Lord and Saviour himself for Seditions, and the Ringleaders of Sedition. Be careful therefore that ye be not infnar'd to herd with this tumultuous and unpeaceable spirit; for if ye do, you'l run clamouring with them to the Magistrate against your neighbours, and against your friends, to ruin and undo them for the non-observance of some external rites and customs. You see how sierce and favage this fpirit hath been in all ages, and quite through the Scriptures, that have been for renting the garments and exterial observations. But pray look and fee where you can find that they that were for renting the heart were ever tainted with this unpeaceable and turbulent temper. And yet (which is greatly to be lamented) you generally find the Magistrate take in with that mutinous spirit against this, and laving the imputations due to them upon these: Hearest thou not (lays Pilate to Christ) how many things they witness against thee? Mat. 27. 13. and yet they were all false Witnesses, and he himself was unjust; they were such; for after the Witnesses had spoken, he calls our Saviour a just person, vers. 24. and washeth his hands as innocent of his blood. And yet Oh the wickedness of an unjust Judg! for all this against the convictions of his own Conscience he falls in with that cutted impious and unpeaceable party against Christ Have ye not need then to be admonisht to look well to your selves, that your hearts do not engage you to this unpeaceable spirit? There ever was, and I am afraid still is too much Tory-Divinity in the world; but you may easily know it, for it is always on the Tantivy, Away with him, away with him, crucifie him, crucifie him, was ever their language. And if you do but ask why? what evil hath he done? this does but whee their rage, and make them urge the multitude to cry out the more, Let him be crncified. For they are acted by a wild kind of ungovernable zeal, fuch as the Apostle St. Pant tells you he had before his Conversion, Att. 22. 3. I was zealous towards God, (lays he), as ye all are this day; and that you may fee what their zeal was that day, pray look into Att. 21. 27. you will find that some Jews which were of Asia (where St. Paul had been preaching) had spy'd him in the Temple at Ferusalem, and they stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him, crying out, Men of Ifrael help, this is the man that teacheth all men every where against the people

people, and the Laws, and this place, and further, Brought Greeks also into the Temple, and hath polluted this holy place. And upon this outcry all the City was mov'd, and the people ran together, and they took Paul and drew him out of the Temple; and the Text tells you, They went about to kill him: and had certainly done it, had

not a Captain of a band rescued him, vers. 31.

So that you see what their zeal at that day was, and is but the same which the same Apostle tells you in sewer words in Phil. 3.6. That he was as concerning zeal a persecutor of the Church. So that this wild kind of vagabond zeal, which is always conversant about exterial observations only, and spends it self but about the bark and husk of Religion, doth but make men the siercer and the more inversom'd in their minds against true. Christianity, and renting the beart; for this zeal will transport you to such inquietudes and extravagancies that ye will prefer a Barrabas a Robber and Murtherer before Christ and a sincere Christian. It will make you mutinous and sticklers for the worst men, and the wickedest interest; what need have ye then of this admonition to be of peaceable spirits, that ye be not hurried away by a mistaken zeal into such strange and brutish exorbitances?

And thus much for Admonition, come we now to the next and

last improvement of this Point, which is Examination.

And this shall be Threefold:

1. To the Magistracy.

2. To the Ministry. 3. To the People.

1. To the Magistracy: For I am for the old Computation of reckoning Moses before Aaron, and am for placing the Crown above the Miter; though I am sure this is no way to a Bishoprick; for all our new fashioned Divinity is for the other Calculation, and mightily distatisfied if you don't put the Church before the State; however I address my self first to you; Is it so that true repentance, and such as is acceptable unto God consists not in renting the garments, or exterial observations? then be you exhorted to examine your selves whether you lay out your Magistracy consonant to, and agreeable with this Doctrine: The highest Character that was veer given to any Magistrate, is that which we find given to David,

That he was a man after Gods own heart. And indeed the heart and mind of a Magistrate should be agreeable to the heart and mind of God, for he bears his Image, and is his Deputy in the Earth. Upon which account Magistrates are also stiled Gods in Scripture. Now therefore examine your felves as to this duty before you, and fee how your hearts stand affected towards it. God is all for renting of the heart for zeal and spiritual worship, on such days, and in such duties as we are now engaged in. But are you not more, or rather for renting the garment? for vain Ceremonies, and humane invented observations? How then comes this discrepancy betwixt the heart of God and your hearts? between Gods mind and your minds? Inquire well into the matter, for there must be a fault fome where; and it cannot be on the Lords part. Hath not God told you by his own Son, That he is a Spirit, and they that worship him, must wor ship him in spirit and in truth; and that his Father seeketh such to worship him, Joh. 4. 23, 24. And will you feek fuch to punish them? Examine your selves, and do not think to shamm it off, That 'tis for the Church that you do this. Pray turn to 1 Sam. 15. and you will there find one of the greatest Cheats that you meet with in the whole Word of God; for 'twas by a Magistrate, and a Magistrate of the highest Order, and 'twas a Cheat that had a pretence for the Church too. The business is this: King Saul received a commission from God to go and fmite the Amalekites, for laying wait for Ifrael in their way when they came up from Egypt; and the fumm of the Commifsion you have in the third verse, Go and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass. Pursuant to this Commission, Saul gathers 210000 of the people together, and goes up and smote the Amalekites, but spared Agag their King, and the best of their sheep, and of the oxen, and the fatlings, and the lambs, and all that was good; and would not utterly destroy them. But every thing that was vile and refuse, that they destroyed utterly, verf. 9. Upon this breach of his Commission, the Lord sends his Prophet Samuel to meet Saul at his return, and you find that Sanl met Samuel in a very brisk humour, verf. 13. for Saul faid unto him, Bleffed be thon of the Lord. I have performed the commandments of the Lord. But Samuel re plied, What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears and the lowing of the oxen which I hear? verf. 14. And now pra?

fee the Cheat that Saul would have put upon the Almighty, and his Prophet; for he saw he was run on ground, and therefore observe his answer: The people (says he) spared the best of the sheep, and of the oxen, to sacrifice unto the Lord thy God, ver. 15. So he would have shusted off, and excused his sin upon the specious pretence of maintaining the Church, and the Worship of God. But this would not do, for the Prophet reproves him in vers. 22. thus: Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams; for Rebellion is as the sin of Witchcraft. 'Tis the disobedience of a King against his God is so stilled; and therefore he proceeds and tells him his doom, That because he had rejected the word of the Lord, the Lord had rejected him from being. King. And that's

all that Saul got by this Cheat.

Do not think therefore to palliate your faults with your efteems for the Church, and the Divine Service of God; for God had rather have no fuch Worship at all, than a Worship that must be supported and maintained by the breach of his holy Commands. In the 7th of St. Mark, you may fee a knot. of Hypecrites, and fuch as were of no inferiour rank neither. So much for the Charch, that they break not only the Law of God. but the Law of Nature too; for the Law of Nature as well as the Law of God, obligeth us to honour our Parents, and as a part of that honour, to fuccour and relieve them in their necessities; but they were fo unnaturally Religious, that they would give to the Church what they should give to their Parents; and by their gift to the Church they were held absolved from the Law of God and Nature, to do ought for their father or mother, verf. 11, 12 fo that let their father and mother starve if they would, for them, they were refolved to be superabundantly Religious. But God bless us from such an unnatural and abominable Religion! Well therefore might our Saviour conclude that Discourse with this remark, That Traditional men, and fuch as are fo much for exteriour observations, do ever make the Word of God of no etfeet, vers. 13. You were as good have no Bibles, for they will fuffer you to make no use of them; for these fews they had the Law of Mofes, and it was read in their Synagogues every Sabbach day, as St. James affures us, Alt. 15.21. And though in that Law it was written, Honour thy father and mother, and that

too with a promise of length of days; yet you see when mensions prevailed, it had been as good they had had no Law at all. And therefore by the way, whatsoever Profession or form of Religion makes you barbarously somre and unnatural to your Relations, friend and neighbours, which the Law of God, and the bands of Humanity obligeth you to love, respect and tender, you may lay your life upon it, that that Profession and form of Religion is but a false and counterfeit Christianity, be what it will. Wherefore you that are Magistrates had need examine and try your selves, and to purpose too, whether you are for that Religion which is acceptable to God, the renting of your heart? or whether you are for that only which consists in renting the garments, and trisling reservations. And so much to the Magistrates.

The next Head is to the Ministers; and would to God there were no cause to press the improvement of this Point upon us alfo. But methinks I hear the Lord faying, Physician cure thy felf, Luk. 4. 23. We are called the Phylicians of Souls, and usually say the care of Souls is on us; and it behoves the Physician to look well to it, that the remedy he prescribes be warrantable and proper against the distemper, or else we shall prove our selves to be like Jobs friends, Phylicians of no value, Job 13. 4. Wherefore let us examine our felves and fee whether we that are fo abounding in our Prescriptions to cure others, are found our felves? and let us be content to try our felves by this Text, Whether we are more for renting the heart, or for renting the garments? for the life, spirit and power of Religion, or for some listle jejune and starveling ceremonies and crotchetly observations? Whether we are not more reconciled to, and have a stronger affection for a lewd and wicked Conformist than for a virtuous and Sober Nonconformist? And pray God our own Consciences do not answer for us, that this is true. For 'tis a strange venom of spirit that some of us are too apt to discover upon all occasions against fuch as differ but in the least from us in outward forms of Worship, though they are never so exact and exemplary in their lives, and every way are of a found and Orthodox faith. What invictives have we in our Pulpits, out of our Pulpits, in all Companies, and at all feafons against Diffeners? especially against their Ministers? In Numb. 11, 27, vou find a young Informer running ...

Tunning to Mofes, and telling him that Eldad and Medad were Prophecying, or Preaching in the Camp; upon this information, Folhua that then waited upon Moses, was but a young man too, and would have had Mofes forbid them; (but he lived to be both older and wi. fer) but fee how that meek fervant of the Lord answers them, v. 20. Envieft thou for my fake! would to God that all the Lords people were Prophets, and that the Lord would put his spirit upon them: as it he had faid, you tell me of Two that are Prophecying in the Camp, and I would to God there were twice 200000 there. Now do not we like this young man, run to the Magistrates with our informations, and cry out, here's a Conventicle, and there's a Conventicle, and Eldad and Medad pray in this and preach in that place; and then you pray and press the Magistrate that he would forbid them: nay not forbid them only, but that he would fend to apprehend the n. and clap them up into Gaol; and all this at a time too, when wicked. ness covers the face of the whole land, and grows up so rank under. our Ministry, that it is notable to top it: Pray let us examine and fee, whether this spirit be agreeable to the spirit of Moses, or to the spirit of this young informer. St. Paul tells you of some that preached Christ even out of envy and strife, as some preached him out of good-will, Phil. 1. 15. Now if any preachers were to be forbidden, one would think these should be they; and yet the Apo. fle professeth that he did rejoice that Christ was preached even every way, whether in pretence, or real fincerity; fo that admit they did preach out of no principle, but envy only, yet you fee, that a true Apostolical spirit can and will rejoice at their preaching, though emulation or envy only prompts them to it; let us reflect then, what it is that acts us in this unchristian, I had almost said inhumane rage against our diffenting brethren: for it is not (whatever we may pretend) the Spirit of God; for that you fee is of another nature and temper, and acts those that are under its conduct in as different a practice from this of ours, as is light from darkness; and pray God we come not nigher the character of those blind guides spoken of in Mat. 23. 13. that shut up the Kingdom of Heaven against men, and neither go in our selves, nor suffer them that are entring to go in; and if we are of the number of thefe, how unfit are we to teach others the mind of God? and to guide their feet into the ways of peace, that are not able to guide our selves. Doth not our entry at them therefore rather arise from this consideration, (if envy can be confiderate) that we are afraid that people feeing

the vileness of our conversation, and the sobriety of theirs, the lazinels of our Ministry, and the laboriousness of theirs, will at last come to be more in love with them than with us: For if the generality of professed Christians should come to that pitch in Religion, as to be for renting the heart and not the garments, I doubt we should be out of esteem, for they would then be for a Ministry fuitable to their profession; whereas we are a Ministry mostly for renting the garments, and exteriour observances; so that whenever the people rife but one degree above that ignorance, that we are obliged to keep them in, we naturally go out as a stinking snuff, and there is a Mene Tekel on our Ministration : wherefore is it not from hence that we dunn the Magistrates continually to down with them, for fear that the foundness of their doctrine, and the uprightness of their lives, will down with Rome and Renown; and is it not from hence, that we are every where laying out, and engaging our felves and interest in getting the worst of Magistrates, the worst Parliament-men, the worst Justices, the worst Mayors, &c. that all the Countries and Cities can afford; infomuch that it is almost become the furest indication of a Knave, to have us Clergy men for him; and of an honest man to have us against him, that can be given; for our breath bleffes every man we are against, and blasts every man we are for. Examine the matter, and fee whether you do not find all this too true; and can the world ever believe us a good Ministry, while we are fo engaging for a bad Magistracy? or will they ever believe us to be true Protestants, while they fee us join Votes and Hands with profes'd Papists? The Romanists contriv'd, and are carrying on an Hellish Plot against the life of our King, Government and Protestant Religion, and when God in infinite mercy was pleased to discover it, have not many of us shewed our selves previshly backward to credit fuch discovery, and no less forward to undervalue reproach, or scandalize the discoverers? The same Engineers of Hell fince forged a falle, wicked sham-plot to be cast on the Presbyterians, and thereby cut off the most active Protestants, and divers of as good Church of England-men as any in the land; and did not fome of us nurse up that Spurious Brat for them, and make our Pulpits rattle, and our hearears ears tingle, with Railings against Prefbyterians; and all this without the least occasion, and when it was impossible to serve any other than a Popish Interest by it? Is stifling a Popish Plot, and causelesty inraging as much as in us lies the Magistrate against Protestant-Diffenters, and endeavouring to ab. foly .:

Tolve Popish delinquents from deserved punishments, the way to Suppress Popery? or crying up and espousing the interest of a Bigotted Popifi Successor any demonstration of our zeal to the Proteftant Religion? The Prophet Zephaniah tells us of a ftrange odd kind of dappled people that lived in his Age, that did frear by the Lord, and that swear by Melcham, (i. e.) by the true God, and by a falle God too, Zeph. 1. 5. fomewhat too like many of the Minifters and Popilh-Protestants that are for our Church, and the Church of Rome too, and indeed for any Church (provided they are but for renting the garments, and superficial observances, and lip-labour only, and can withal keep their Honours, Preferments and Revenues): You read in Exod. 12. 38. That a mixed multitude went up with the children of Ifrael out of Egypt (for we are but party-colour'd and mixt men at the best) where I take mixed multitudes for men of mixed spirits. But upon what grounds or inducements they went up, we do not find; but this we find, that upon all occasions they were the forwardest to murmur, and repine, and for returning into Egypt again: The like may be faid of many that came out of the Roman bondage with us in the first Reformation : upon what account they came with us we know not, but this we know, that thele men of mixed spirits have always been for returning to old idolatrous Garlick and Onyons, I mean to Rome again. Let us therefore, I fay, examine our hearts, and upon a ftrict impartial disquisition, it will be well if many of us of the Clergy do not find that most of our envy and passion against our dissenting brethren proceeds from this, that they are for going forwards still, and further Reforming, whereas we are for going back, or for staying where we are, at the best: And I doubt the truest Reason of our hatred to them, is that they are for renting the Heart, which is grounded on the Commands of God, and that we are for renting the garments, and outward Ceremonies, which are founded on the fancies or fuperstitions of men; wherefore the Lord grant that we may examine our felves thoroughly in this matter.

And fo I pass to the Third and last Head of this Examination,

and with which I shall conclude, and that is to the People.

3. Is it so, that true Repentance, and such as is acceptable to God, confishs not in renting the garments, &c. then examine your selves whether ever you did truly repent or no? whether in duties of this kind that we are now a celebrating, you have not been like those in

Ifa. 38. that fasted for strife and debate, and to strike with the fit of wickedness; that hung down their heads like a bullrush, and spread fackeleth and ashes under them; or like those hypocrites that the Lord speaks of in Mat 6. that put on sad countenances, and disfigured their faces, that they might appear unto men to fast. But this is of no value, but only to aggravate your condemnation; 'ris not your putting on your black, nor your pulling off your Patches, nor your Paint, or laying afide your Ruffian Periwigs for a day that the Lord respects: No, no, this amounts to nothing in his fight; (x. amine your felves therefore, for if you have only rent your garments, and performed the outward part of Religion, think of your felves what you will, you are but in a miserable condition: That is a mighty word of our Lord in Matt. 21. 28, 29, 30. A certain man (fays our Saviour) had two fons, and he came to the first, and faid. Son go work to day in my vineyard; he answered and faid, I will not; but afterwards repented, and went; and he came to the fecond, and faid likewise, and he answered and said, I go Sir, but went not. His fecond fon feems to pay great observance to his fathers pleasure; and to be a perfect conformust to his fathers commands, very ceremonious and reverential in his answer, I go Sir (fays he); but for all these good words, and exteriour appearances of obedience, he was of a wicked, false, deceitful beart, and did but delude his father with his conformity, for he never went to the work commanded. Now examine whether of the fons you are; for if you are not of the number of those that only refused to go, yet afterwards repented and went, you are certainly of the race of the fecond fon, that faid, Igo Sir, but lyed, and went not.

But that you may be more faithful to your selves in the discharge of this duty of examination, try your selves in these Two particulars.

- 1. How your affections fland.
- 2. How your wills are inclined.

1. How your affections stand, search your souls, and see whether you are more in love with renting your garments, or renting your hearts; whether you are more taken with the new fashion demodes and gaities of a glittering, formal, exteriour profession, or with

with the old fashion'd plainness, and sincerity of Gospel-worship. In 2 King chap 5. you have a great man coming to Elisha to be cleared of his Leprofie, and he came in great fate with his Horfes and Chariots, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha. and Elisha fent a Meffenger unto him, faying, Go and wash in Fordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shall be clean, vers. 9. 10. Now here was the end for which he came; for his end was to be clean; but because the means to that end was not fo formal and full of ceremony as he would have them. he went away in a huff, vers. 15. And Naaman was wroth, and went away and said, Behold I thought the Prophet would surely come out to me and fland and call on the name of the Lord his God, and Strike his hand over the place, and recover the Leper. And because the Prophet did not follow those methods in cleanling, which he had fancied, he turns, and went away in a rage. But you find that he had some wit in his anger; and though he would not hear the Lords fervant, yet he would hear his own fervant reason him out of his Choler; and then he went into Jordan feven times. according to the faying of the man of God, and was cleanled werf. 13, 14. Now examine your selves, whether this be not your cafe; you would be cleanfed, but it must be by fuch gentle and ceremonial methods as you fancy, or elfe you are wroth and going away in a chaff, as mediums too mechanick and beneath your grandure; try now your affections in fuch a case, is not the simplicity and plainness of the Gospel an offence to you? and are you not for Humane Trappings and Gauderies, that may put a greater finery and pomp upon them, so that you are wrath with all those that think found Truths are the greatest beauties when they are most unarted, and in their own dress? Sound your affections therefore how they stand in this case. Whether they be for inward work, renting the heart, or outward, only for renting the garments; and if they give the preference to beart-work, they are certainly right, and well fet for God; but if to formality, ceremony, and exterior observations, they are most assuredly wrong, how right foever you may think them to be.

Secondly, Examine and fee how your will is inclined, and this both to your felves, and towards others.

First, To your selves, you see the will of God both negatively and affirmatively, both in what you should, and what you should not do herein; that you should rent your bearts, and that you should not rent your garments: Examine then whether your wills be not cross and averie to this will of God; that though God hath bid you rent your hearts, and not your garments, yet you will rent your garments, and not your hearts: you will be for formal and exterior observations, rather than for that unfeigned repentance that is acceptable unto God. It is faid Pfal. 40. 8. I delight to do thy will, O God. Examine then whether your will takes up a delight to be conformable to the will of God; you pray every day, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; fearch therefore your own fouls, and fee whether your will and heart be in that petition, or whether you fay it only by rote and cultom; if your will be well inclined to it, then you will conform to the will of God here in the Text, and not fet up your pofts against Gods posts, nor your will against Gods will, as you certainly do, if you are for renting the garments before renting the heart; and for formal observances, before true and spiritual Worfhip. Many a time in the Golpel you find our Lord answering supplicants, Thus be it unto thee according as thou wilt. O examine then your wills, how they stand inclined, for if they are not bent to God, it were mercy to you if you mile'd your own wills; So Saul found it before his conversion, he would needs be going to Damascus, (while he was breathing out blood and cruelty to persecute the poor Christians there also): but Almighty mercy prevented and made him mils his will, in Altro. Among the many offerings which were in the time of the Law, there was one which was called a free will-offering, to which the Pfalmift alludes, Plal. 119. 108. Accept, I befeech thee, fays he, the free will offerings of my mouth, O Lord: and this offering above all the offerings feems to be most acceptable unto God; it was purely voluntary, because unconstrained; therefore towards the place for the first publick Worship, you find the people so liberal in this offering, that Mofes was tain to restrain them from offering any more, Exod. 36.6.

Now examine your felves, whether your wills are thus bent for God; whether you voluntarily and without any reluctancy or confirmint fo close with this holy pleasure and command of God; nor to buse your selves about the many things of renting your gar-

F 2

ment

ments, and keeping a buftle about the formal ceremonious outward modes of Worship; but have your wills taken up and wholly, inclined to the one and only thing necessary, the renting of your heart; and if upon a thorow search you find your wills this well inclined to your selves,

Then Secondly, examine how they fland as to others: for many are for that for themselves, which they would deny to others; they would be free themselves in their Worship, but they would put a force on others. Examine therefore how your wills stand inclined in this particular; are you willing to give another the fame measure that you would have meeted to you again ; do you love your neighbour as your felf, and are willing that he should rent his heart, and worship God according to the perswasion of his Conscience; though he do not rent his garments, nor perform those formal and exteriour observations that you do, as you your selves are willing to worship God according to the perswasion of your own Conscience? are you willing to maintain the unity of the soirit in the bond of peace, agreeable to that great exhortation, Eph. 4. 3. Or do your wills incline you to break all the bonds and tyes of unity, love and peace, which God and Nature have laid upon you's because your neighbour doth not rent his garments, and perform fuch formal and exteriour observations as you would have him? In Mat 13. 14. our Lord put forth a Parable of a man which fowed wheat, or good feed in his field, and in the 25th an enemy came and fowed tares among the wheat; in the 26th. verf. the tores appeared, in the 27th, verf. the Ministers or servants tell their mafter of it; in the 28th. verf. they ask the Mafter leave to root them out; Wilt thou, fay they, that we go and gather them ut? For they were willing to the work, had he been fo. But now pray observe their masters answer, and the reason thereof in the 20th. verf. But he faid, nay, lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them. And in the 30th, vers. ye have the Mafters express command, Let both grow together until the harv f: and this harvest our Lord himself tells you (in the explanation of this Parable, is the end of the world, verf. 30. And it is well, we have our Masters mind in this matter, for else here would, be mad work in the world; for you fee that the very Ministers, are for rooting up; and pray whether would this go? and where vvou'd

would be an end of it? for we reckon the Diffenters tares, and we would be a rooting up of them; then the Papills reckon us the tares, and they would be rooting out of us. And 'tis well if the Turk do not reckon both them and us all tures, and would be a rooting up both them and us, and the whole Christian name for tares. So that all the bonds not only of Christianity would be broken, but those of common fociety also. Therefore try your wills by this command of your Masters; for admit the Diffenters were tares, which without a notorious breach of Christian charity you can never judg them to be; for truly bate but their not renting their garments, their conformity to a few formal and exterior Ceremonies, they give as good an evidence, that they are wheat, and good grain, as the best of us can do; but I say admit they were, yet here is the will and mind of your Lord concerning them; and do you think that he did not know what was most fit and properest to be done in the field of his Church? The Ministers you fee then (and I do not perceive that they have altered their temper yet) were eager and hot to root them up; Wilt thou, fay they, that we go and gather them up; Nay, fays our Lord lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up the wheat also. He knew whither that zeal would tend, and that though it pretended to root up none but tares, yet it would fall upon the wheat too; and therefore gives them a positive command, to let them both grow together until the harvest. Wherefore do you find your wills seconding the will of God in this command? Or have you a rifing of heart against it? Examine well the matter, forif your wills conform not to the will of Christ your Master, even in this particular, whatever opinion you may have of your felves, you are the worst' Nonconformists that the Church hath in it; for your Nonconformity is of a cruel and a bloody nature, and fuch as would make the Church a Shambles. You fee what work the Inquision hath made in the world, and all those murders and mischies that it hath committed, have been perpetrated under the pretence of plucking up of tares. Make a thorough inquiry therefore into your hearts, and fearch the most inward recesses of your fouls, how the inclinations of your wills are in this point, left you also fulfill that dreadful Prophecy of our Saviour, Of fetting a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter in law against her mother in law, and make a mans

[36]

fees to be those of bis own boushold, Mat. 10 35, 16. And left under the pretence of Law, you break all the Laws of God, Nature, Duty, and Relation; to the observance of which you are fo frictly injoined. But if you find your wills inclined to anfwer the will of Chrift, and will use no other force than Gospel arguments, and an upright conversation, to convert and turn the Tares to be good feed, and are willing that others should live quietly; that rent their hearts, though they do not conform to fuch renting of the garments, to fuch exterior forms and Ceremonies as you practice; then have we ground to believe, that God will accept to; and turn away that deluge of wrath which threatens our King, our Church, our Princes, our Nobles, and all ranks, degrees, and orders of men in the Land; for the aversion of which we do folemnize this day; and which God of his infinite mercy grant for his dear Sons fake, our Lord Jefus Christ, Amen.



FINIS